

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS
Cloudy. Temp. 50-61 (48-52). To-
day: occasional rain. Temp. 53-65
Cloudy. occasional rain. Yes-
terday: 45-58 (42-51). NEW YORK:
Temp. 54-67 (42-53). Yesterday's temp.
SUN WEATHER—PAGE 2

Herald Tribune

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16

PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1972

Established 1837

Brandt Wins 48-Seat Edge

Kissinger in Paris Breaks of a Rapid Element of War

Nov. 19 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger arrived in Paris what may be the final round of formal talks to end the war.

Newsmen and television crews crowded the VIP lounge at a terminal. A column of trucks holding riot police was lined up at airport buildings. It was raining heavily as the plane landed.

Kissinger told newsmen: "The President has sent me here for what he hopes will be the final phase of the negotiations to end the war in Indochina."

"My instructions are to stay for as long as it is useful and to conduct the talks in a spirit of conciliation, moderation and goodwill."

"While I am here I will be in the closest daily contact with the representatives of our allied countries, the representatives of the Republic of [South] Vietnam."

"We shall consult frequently with the [South Vietnamese] ambassador to the peace talks, [Pham Van] Lam."

Mr. Lam was among the high U.S. and South Vietnamese officials who welcomed Mr. Kissinger and his party.

Mr. Kissinger said, "I look forward to renewed negotiations with special adviser Duc Tho and delegation leader Xuan Thuy [the Hanoi representatives]."

"If our North Vietnamese interlocutors have come here in the same spirit of understanding and flexibility which characterized our meetings in October, a rapid settlement of the war is probable."

"As for the United States, we believe that we have come so far that both sides have an obligation to remove the remaining obstacles."

Saw Nixon

Before he left Washington, Mr. Kissinger held final consultations with President Nixon on the remaining points which he hoped to settle.

The coming session, which the White House describes as the "final" one, will last for several days or longer, spokesmen have said.

After that there will be "consultations" with the governments of both North and South Vietnam aimed at wrapping up an agreement in the next few weeks, perhaps before the year is over.

The two major issues involve the question of North Vietnamese troops in the South and how much power a "national council of reconciliation and concord" will have in South Vietnamese governmental matters.

The United States also wants international supervisory machinery to be organized in South Vietnam when the agreement is signed. Canada, Hungary, Poland and Indonesia have tentatively agreed to supervise the cease-fire, but details of their emplacement and operations are still to be worked out.

Other details to be settled include:

- Extension of the cease-fire to Laos and Cambodia.

- Release of North Vietnamese prisoners in the South.

- Establishment of a firm bar-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press
NICE WORK, DAD—Matthias Brandt, son of the West German chancellor, congratulating his father last night after the Social Democrats made big gains in the elections.

After IRA Chief's Arrest in Dublin

Catholics, Troops Clash in Belfast

BELFAST, Nov. 19 (UPI)—More than 1,000 Catholic demonstrators, enraged by the arrest of Irish Republican Army leader Sean MacStiofain, clashed with troops and police today during a march into Belfast's center.

The two major issues involve the question of North Vietnamese troops in the South and how much power a "national council of reconciliation and concord" will have in South Vietnamese governmental matters.

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hustled her off behind lines of troops.

"If you want peace release the girl!" Mr. Farrell bellowed. The soldiers let her go. She swooned at their feet. More punching, more stoning.

But now the crowd was moving back toward the Falls Road, hurling abuse at the troops and screaming, "Lynch the traitor!" for the premier of the Irish Republic, where Mr. MacStiofain was arrested. "Release Sean!" "Stab in the back!" "F---ey bastards!"

Once back in the Falls Road area the marchers dispersed.

Last night Northern Ireland Secretary William Whitelock issued an order banning the marchers from leaving the Falls Road district.

His order came after the latest and largest of three explosions in downtown Belfast blew out the front of the cooperative in Donegall Street yesterday afternoon.

Shouts of "Rush them! Smash your way through" rang out as they confronted a phalanx of Saracen armored cars and ranks of British troops, hardened by the sectarian violence which has claimed 582 lives in Northern Ireland over the past three and a quarter years.

The soldiers stood fast. No one moved. For a moment the crowd wavered. Then Michael Farrell, chief of People's Democracy, leaped on to a Saracen to harangue the crowd.

A trooper in riot gear clambered up after him and knocked him sprawling with a truncheon.

"You see that?" a girl's voice shrieked. "Get the bastards!" More bottles, rocks and bricks rained on the soldiers. A brick caught a soldier square in the face, leaving him bloody, blinded and reeling.

Sean MacStiofain referred specifically to the nine vetoes Congress had no opportunity to override because Mr. Nixon killed the bills nine days after the 2nd Congress adjourned on Oct. 18.

The vetoed legislation included the \$30.5-billion appropriation for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, a \$643-million authorization for water projects.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Sean MacStiofain

With a roar of anger the van-guard swung into College Square, an approach to City Hall. In doing so it broke a government order banning the march from the downtown area.

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Ena Higgins, age 15, swung her flagpole with its green, white and orange Irish Republican tri-color and smashed another uniformed figure in the chest. With a cry he fell back. Three soldiers grabbed Ena by the arms and

had kept him a virtual prisoner since Friday evening.

With military leaders reportedly washing their hands of the job of isolating him from demonstrators, Mr. Peron was transferred to the jurisdiction of the federal police, itself a formidable paramilitary force. He was permitted to leave the hotel and move to the \$80,000 suburban villa that his supporters—constituting the largest political force in Argentina—had bought recently for his use.

Throughout yesterday, crowds of supporters built up around the three-story, white brick home, in the wealthy Vicente Lopez district. At one point, the throng's size was put at 50,000.

Their chants of support drew

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Democrats May Try to Override Vetoes

John H. Averill

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15.—

Senate Democrats say that the 3rd Congress will try to override Nixon's veto of the bill after adjourned on Oct. 18.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, one of his year's Democratic nominees, and Sen. George S. McGovern, D.-S.C., chairman of the Senate Democratic Committee,

urged a Jackson, D., other 1972 presidential

by his landslide." Sen. Humphrey said in an interview. "We're going to stand our ground. The President will have our cooperation wherever possible. But on the domestic front I'm very disappointed over his vetoes of important and necessary legislation. When Congress returns we should repass it and if he vetoes again, then we'll just have to override him."

Sen. Humphrey referred specifically to the nine vetoes Congress had no opportunity to override because Mr. Nixon killed the bills nine days after the 2nd Congress adjourned on Oct. 18.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Peron, Hailed by Thousands, Invites Rivals to Unity Parley

From wire dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 19.—Juan D. Peron, denied a large popular welcome when he returned Friday to Argentina 17 years after being deposed as president and sent into exile, was given a massive salute by supporters yesterday and today.

At the 77-year-old former strongman told crowds of demonstrators that he had returned on a mission of political "peace and unity," added said invitations had been sent to all but two of Argentina's political parties to meet with Mr. Peron tomorrow.

Early yesterday, after overnight negotiations with government officials, Mr. Peron was allowed to leave the hotel at Ezeiza International Airport, where an estimated 36,000 troops with tanks

"Many people behind me." "I have never had so many people behind me," Mr. Nixon was quoted by Business Week as saying just before his re-election. But many congressional Democrats seemingly do not interpret the President's massive victory as any particular mandate.

"We're not overruled one bit

about him a virtual prisoner since Friday evening.

With military leaders reportedly

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	50 P.
Belgium	12 S.	Luxembourg	12 L.P.
Denmark	22 S.	Netherlands	1 P.
Egypt (incl. Arab)	11 P.	I Fl.	1 P.
Finland	14 P.M.	N.W.R.	2 N.W.R.
France	14 P.	Portugal	8 P.
Germany	1 D.	Spain	18 P.
Greece	10 P.	Sweden	125 S.K.
India	24 D.	Switzerland	123 S.F.R.
Iran	25 P.	Turkey	1 T.S.
Iraq	30 P.	U.S. Military	30,200
Italy	15 P.	Yugoslavia	4 D.

U.S. Lebanon 50 P.

Belgium 12 S. Luxembourg 12 L.P.

Denmark 22 S. Netherlands 1 P.

Egypt (incl. Arab) 11 P.

Finland 14 P.M. Norway 2 N.W.R.

France 14 P. Portugal 8 P.

Germany 1 D. Spain 18 P.

Greece 10 P. Sweden 125 S.K.

India 24 D. Switzerland 123 S.F.R.

Iran 25 P. Turkey 1 T.S.

Iraq 30 P. U.S. Military 30,200

Italy 15 P. Yugoslavia 4 D.

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A Comfortable Seat Margin Is Won by Brandt in Election

(Continued from Page 1) recent benches caused Mr. Brandt to lose his majority. As a result, the chancellor was forced to gamble on forcing the dissolution of the Bundestag and seeking new elections almost a year ahead of their normally scheduled time.

The move was dangerous because all pre-election signs indicated that the Christian Democrats were still West Germany's majority party. In addition, there were fears that the Free Democrats, who had been slipping in recent elections, might fall below the 5 percent vote necessary to be represented in the Bundestag.

Finally, there was Mr. Brandt's vulnerability on domestic economic issues. West Germany's rate of inflation is currently running at more than 6 percent—the highest figure in the postwar period—and the Christian Democrats tried to make this the paramount issue of the campaign.

That strategy appeared sound because Germans still retain vivid memories of the 1920s and late 1940s when runaway inflation wiped out the life savings of millions.

Every previous postwar election here has turned largely on economic issues. And it is the Christian Democrats, who controlled the government for two decades prior to 1969, that the public generally identifies with price and monetary stability.

But, for the first time, foreign policy clearly outpaced the economy as an issue, and the voters turned heavily to Mr. Brandt—the man who last year brought this country its first Nobel Peace Prize since the war.

Before tonight, some observers, expecting a narrow victory margin, had predicted further trouble in a new coalition with the fiscally conservative Free Democrats opposed to wide-scale reform.

Reassessment Needed

However this outlook now will have to be reassessed. The pace of domestic reform in Mr. Brandt's second term will still be far slower than many of his more leftist supporters would like, but the immediate impression tonight was that he will have more latitude and support for his programs than anyone had expected.

As for the Christian Democrats, almost all observers here agreed that Mr. Barzel '48, is through as opposition leader and that a new struggle can be expected for leadership of the movement.

There was immediate speculation tonight that Mr. Strauss, whose party maintained its traditional strength in Bavaria, will now be able to dominate the larger Christian Democratic Union as well.

The election confirmed the demise of the extreme right-wing National Democratic party. It scored only 0.4 percent of the poll. This compared with 4.3 percent in 1969—a figure which critics said was dangerously near the 5 percent that any party needs to be represented in the Bundestag.

In the mid-1960s, it was voted into seven of the 11 West German state legislatures. Its student nationalism and ultrconservative program caused concern both in West Germany and abroad that a neo-Nazi revival was not stop halfway.

Since then, the NPD—weakened by internal dissent—has gradually disappeared from the political scene, losing all its state seats.

In campaigning for the federal elections, the party fielded candidates in 236 of the 248 federal voting districts.

Even the Free Democrats, generally regarded here as a dying party, won an unexpectedly strong new lease on life largely because their leader, Walter Scheel, serves as foreign minister in the Brandt government and is closely identified with the Eastern policy.

Computer Projections

In terms of how this was reflected in today's vote, the computer projections of leading political analysis institutes show



United Press International
Former President Juan Peron waving to cheering crowd in fashionable suburb of Buenos Aires on Saturday.

Peron, Hailed by Thousands, Invites Rivals to Unity Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Peron and his third wife, Isabel, 39, to windows on several occasions.

Mr. Peron reportedly told the demonstrators: "We prefer disorder and freedom to order and slavery." But in another brief talk from a window, he urged them to exhibit moderation, to give the nation "a" faults; image of happy Peronist people."

On other occasions, he pleaded fatigue after his trip here from Spain via Rome, saying: "I've gone without sleep for three days." He added: "Keep calm, I am going to rest."

To encourage his supporters, he said: "I marvel at and am proud of this display of affection."

Today, the Peronists—including persons from remote Argentine towns—blocked the area's streets to nonsupporters, using oil drums and a telephone booth which they wrenched loose as a barricade.

Groups searched strangers for arms, and barred foreign newsmen who, they said, "belong to imperialist companies."

Mr. Peron came to a window again and made a new appeal for prudence.

He said the Peronist movement had begun to bridge a generation gap and would "hand over to the young our banners, for them to carry to triumph."

About 2,000 Peronists camped around the mansion overnight, after thousands of other demonstrators surged away to stage a procession in downtown Buenos Aires.

Police patrols, armored cars and scores of steel-helmeted men with machine guns quickly sealed off the central zone to prevent the Peronists from reaching the Plaza de Mayo—site of the Casa Rosada, the Pink House, or presidential palace.

The military, which ousted Mr. Peron after he had ruled largely with labor and peasant support for nine years, reportedly is still against him. Most members of the officer corps would never allow him to regain the presidency, according to observers.

And, because he did not return by the deadline imposed by the present military regime for presidential candidates—this past August being established as the deadline—he is not recognized officially as having any stature in elections scheduled for next March by Gen. Alejandro F. Lanusse, the current president.

But it is thought possible that Mr. Peron might reach agreement with other politicians—and perhaps with Gen. Lanusse—on a candidate acceptable to the armed forces as well as the Peronists.

Maj. Norbert Maier, 26, and Capt. Kenneth Thaete were shot down in their F-105 jet escort while flying at high altitude to drop surface-to-air missile fire away from attack planes during raids just before midnight Thursday.

It was a blazing air-to-ground battle, and Maj. Maier and Capt. Thaete fired air-to-ground missiles at the North Vietnamese surface-to-air missile site just about the same time they were being fired on. The missiles passed each other in the air.

Both Maj. Maier and Capt. Thaete are based in Thailand on temporary duty. The two airmen were taken to a military hospital in Thailand.

"Both suffered bruises," said the spokesman. "The entire extent of their injuries is not known but I would say they are not serious."

The rescue helicopters that made the pickup were shot up by anti-aircraft fire but were able to fly back on their own to Thailand.

The U.S. command reported that American tactical fighters

were taken to a military hospital in Thailand.

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lion by Sen. Tower Alone

Campaign Spending Setd of About \$400 Million

By Ben A. Franklin

TON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Sen. Tower, R., Texas, today that his campaign has exceeded \$25 million, up from his Senate seat in most expensive office of the 1972

ates, when the final contribution and expenses are computed Jan. 31, the total at all levels will have been roughly a enterprise, up \$100 million from \$300 million to have been spent

more than \$500,000 in the United States of government, presidential campaign this year, by over the Senate and \$300 million for gubernatorial and contests another nationwide consume campaign funds, each for dog catcher, re-financing locally million more.

respective of primaries the totals are Sen. Tower's reported \$2,579,962, for bringing him \$490,963 a per voter cost of \$45-million share campaign spending

e Sales ld in U.S. t Again

part Rowen

ON, Nov. 19 (WP).—would once again buy, sell and hold recommendations of congressional subcommittee public yesterday by the Prealists.

when the United States gold coinage the gold standard U.S. citizens have to trade in gold, collectors. Committee on International Payments, a Economic Committee yesterday that the to abandon this which is not applicable of many other

re to be cheered by us and investors, recommendation even steps suggested the monetary

Is Soaring
ars. gold has been importance as the national monetary its price in the has been soaring, between \$65 and \$70 per ounce of the official

vice said that the price was protective agreements, world's powers almonetary stock of gold, it would be that gold has no intrinsic value. subcommittee said, id be determined aerial availability and for investment tone of wealth."

nite, chaired by Russ, D., Wis., once international firm, now being like "paper gold" g Rights the chief escrve asset, "the open to removing on gold and mudiability that is trademanner as other

lay Grant Clemency

DN, Nov. 19 (UPI).—id Friday it had vole-eligibility and ng for Lt. William of the "unique" surrounding his mass murder at man, will be conducted Boring, Georgia, before clemency re-

Army spokesman at the outside result in a recon- he be set free. was sentenced to at March 31, 1971, of at least 22 years at Mt. Lat. His reduced to 20 years the following, likely he would have Army prison at Kansas.

two months after conviction, Prescribed Lt. Calley the Fort Benning based under house post's bachelor-

TRANSLATIONS
french engl. germ. span. ital.
port. dutch. norw. swed.
danish. neth. finn. swiss.
greek. arabs. esp. chile.
44 r. N.D.-des-Victoires
Paris 2^e - CEN. 13-03
Agents wanted everywhere



Mrs. Clifford Irving stands by one of her paintings at art show in Barcelona.

Mrs. Irving Selling Paintings to Help Pay Debts

BARCELONA, Nov. 19 (AP).—Mrs. Clifford Irving opened a one-woman art show here this weekend but drew only a sparse turnout.

The onetime mystery woman in the Howard Hughes "autobiography" hoax masterminded by her husband, said before the opening she hoped to help pay off the money she and Irving be-

fore she married the New York writer, showed 38 acrylic abstracts with a total price tag of \$2,200. Sales were not revealed.

Swiss authorities allowed Mrs. Irving to return to the Irving home on the Island of Ibiza on \$15,000 bail until Irving finishes his prison term. She is facing Swiss charges of counterfeiting, forgery and embezzlement. The Irvings have two small sons.

La. Governor Says Shot Fired By Lawman Killed 2 Students

By Nicholas C. Chriss

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 19.—Gov. Edwin W. Edwards said yesterday that he had "no doubt" that it was a blast of buckshot fired by a deputy sheriff that killed two young black students during violence on the Southern University campus here a few days ago.

Gov. Edwards said that the deputies were "scared to death and badly trained for such a confrontation. "We'll probably never know which deputy sheriff fired the shot."

The governor also said that he would terminate university president G. Leon Netterville's appointment in July. He said that he thought the 65-year-old administrator was out of touch with his students.

Mr. Netterville has been firing members of the faculty who, he says, encouraged student disruptions. Dr. Joseph Johnson, chairman of the department of physics, received his letter of dismissal Friday. George W. Baker Jr., an assistant professor of engineering, received a similar letter yesterday.

Reliable sources said that Mr. Netterville had written six faculty members Friday, informing them of their immediate dismissal from the Baton Rouge campus.

Gov. Edwards said that he hoped that, if such a confrontation occurred again, police would not use shotguns "because they terrorize the crowd."

The sheriff's deputies used the guns to fire tear-gas cartridges. The tear-gas cartridges are identical to cartridges of buckshot.

Gov. Edwards said that the students in Thursday's melee in front of the university administration building were looking for trouble. "Neither I, the President, nor the Pope could have got them to leave [the occupied building]. They wanted a confrontation. Of course they didn't want to get shot."

Gov. Edwards also said that he was ready to accede to all of the demands of the students and would welcome their participation in the school administration. But he would not agree to a complete take-over of the campus, he said.

"I'm also not going to go on

to do anything."

The actions came after all 123 men had undergone individual "captain's mast" disciplinary hearings before Capt. Robert P. McKenzie, commanding officer of North Island Naval Air Station here. The 123 men, most of them black, were charged with being absent without leave after they refused to board the giant carrier Nov. 9.

Capt. J.D. Ward, skipper of the Constellation, has said those who remain in the Navy will be sent to duty on a different ship.

The Navy said that charges against "a few" of the men had been dropped. An undisclosed number of others received punishment ranging from fines to extra work duties or reductions in rank.

Australian Dies Aiding British Everest Team

KATHMANDU, Nepal, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Anthony James Tigne, 24, an Australian who had been helping the British Everest expedition at the base camp, was killed in an accident near the top of the Khumbu icefall Thursday, according to Chris Brasher, who arrived here Friday from the mountain.

Mr. Brasher, a London Observer correspondent, said Mr. Tigne had gone up from base camp Thursday morning to help the unsuccessful expedition evacuate the last loads off the mountain.

He said Mr. Tigne, 24, had been working regular hours in his hotel and keeps a pot

at Flaine
toast Mont Blanc
with a "vin chaud" at
8,200 ft

When you step out of the cable car, 8,200 ft. up, pay your own respects to the Giant of the Alps. He looks so close across the valley, you could almost tip glasses together. Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself.

Police Act Together Across Border

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Nov. 19 (WP).—By design or by error, the French government is deeply involved in the repression of Basque political refugees from Spain.

In what were normally pro-government French newspapers have denounced as clumsy tactics, political refugees have been forced to move away from the French Basque country for vague "official" reasons.

French and Spanish Basques have staged hunger strikes in churches in the French Basque country and in Notre Dame in Paris, and police have used tear gas and violent methods to dislodge them.

In the process, observers both in the Basque country and in Paris fear that the government has reawakened the Basque autonomist movement in France where only 150,000 Basques live.

Until this year the French Basques were largely uninterested in the terrorist activities of the militant Spanish Basque organization ETA (standing for "Basque Country and Freedom"). ETA has become the most effective opposition to the Franco regime and demands independence for Spain's 22 million Basques.

Plot Charged

Leftwing French political parties have charged that Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin's recent crackdown on Basque refugees in the Pyrenees-Atlantiques department was part of a plot between the Franco regime and pro-independence Basques.

They argue that for years the Gaullists have sought to protect their growing economic interests in Spain by cracking down on Spanish political refugees in France, many of whom came here when the republicans lost the Spanish civil war in 1939.

They point to large French automobile interests in Spain, the manufacture of French AMX-30 tanks there, the sale of Mirage jet fighters and cooperation on civilian aircraft production and joint maneuvers with the French and Spanish armed forces. They also note that France has backed Common Market membership for Spain and that there is a purported high level of cooperation between the French and Spanish police.

Faced with these charges, which

in varying degrees have been echoed by more moderate French politicians, Mr. Marcellin again last week went out of his way to deny any such collusion with Spain.

Collision Denied

"The minister recalled," an official statement said, "that there is no understanding whatsoever with the Spanish government concerning refugees" and that Spanish Basques here "can always count on the liberalism of the French government."

It added that the French government "scrupulously applies the Geneva convention" protecting political refugees. But it said that "Spanish refugees must not participate in any demonstrations troubling public order and French territory must not serve as a jumping-off place for actions on the other side of the border."

However, Mr. Marcellin's critics said that under his directions an increasing number of political refugees—not all of them Basques—have been expelled or assigned

to forced residence in out-of-the-way parts of the country.

The number of such decisions for Spanish Basques living in the Pyrenees-Atlantiques has grown from an average of three or four in recent years to 26 so far in 1972.

Hunger Strike Ends

PARIS, Nov. 19 (19).—Thirty Basque militants who began a hunger strike in the cathedral here 24 days ago called it off today following conciliatory action by French legal authorities.

The militants were protesting against a crackdown on the political activities of Spanish Basque refugees and several expulsions of Basques from border areas.

16 Killed in U.S. In Explosions of 2 Small Planes

ELEXTON, Ky., Nov. 19 (UPI).—Eleven persons, including 10 barnyard-bound football fans, were killed Friday night when a twin-engine Beechcraft airplane apparently exploded in flight and crashed near this southwestern Kentucky town, police said.

Charles Gray, president of Metro Air System, Inc., owner of the plane, said it had been chartered by ten football fans from Richmond, Ky., who attended a game Friday night at Hopkinsville, Ky. The 11th victim was the pilot.

5 Die in Texas

TEMPLE, Texas, Nov. 19 (AP).—Five persons died Friday when their light plane crashed en route from El Paso to Evant, in central Texas. The plane exploded in flight and fell in a field nine miles north of here.

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Pilots Consider World Strike to Get Hijack Action

ACAPULCO, Mexico, Nov. 19 (UPI).—World airline pilots may stage an indefinite strike if nothing is done to stop air piracy. Capt. Ola Forsberg, president of the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations, said yesterday.

Capt. Forsberg, a Finnair pilot speaking at the two-day annual meeting here of the New York Airlines Public Relations Association, said that more immediate action was necessary "if the threat of hijacking and air extortion is to be stopped."

He pointed out that the UN Security Council, which took six years to define the term "aggression," was still debating the definition of "terrorism."

"We must get an enforcement convention as soon as possible and use all means available to obtain it," he added.

Capt. Forsberg said that it was unlikely that a strike decision would be made before the U.S. Airline Pilots' Association convention, which will open Dec. 27 in Las Vegas on Nov. 27, or IPALA's special conference, which will be held in Mexico City Dec. 12 and 13.

Youth Tries to Hijack U.S. Military Plane

TAIPEI, Nov. 19 (AP).—The crew of a U.S. military aerial refueling plane overpowered and disarmed a young Chinese who apparently was attempting to hijack their four-engine jet yesterday, a U.S. spokesman said.

The 17-year-old youth, who was armed with a shotgun, managed to penetrate security patrols at Taiwan Air Base near Taiwan City in southern Taiwan and boarded a KC-135 refueling tanker in darkness yesterday morning, the spokesman said.

"We must get an enforcement convention as soon as possible and use all means available to obtain it," he added.

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**at Flaine
toast Mont Blanc
with a "vin chaud" at
8,200 ft**

TRANSLATIONS
french engl. germ. span. ital.
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danish. neth. finn. swiss.
greek. arabs. esp. chile.
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Islanders Seek to Return

Eniwetok Injunction Halt USAF Tests

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Embattled islanders of Eniwetok, in the American-administered Marshall Islands, recently obtained a court injunction halting a U.S. Air Force program to test the effect of high-explosive detonations on the stoll, already ravaged by more than 30 nuclear blasts.

The Eniwetok case has aroused wide interest in the South Pacific, where Australia and New Zealand have led an unsuccessful campaign to try to persuade France to cease nuclear testing over Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia. More tests at Mururoa are scheduled next year.

The Eniwetok suit opens a new chapter in a story that has troubled the consciences of many Americans in the Pacific for 25 years.

When Eniwetok was chosen as a nuclear-testing site in 1947, the 137 Micronesians inhabitants of the ring of about 40 low, sandy islets were persuaded to move to another atoll, Ujelang, about 140 miles away. The move led to unhappy consequences for the islanders, whose number has now increased to about 400.

Living Conditions Inferior

The displaced Micronesians complained that living conditions on Ujelang, a smaller atoll than Eniwetok, were inferior to their accustomed standard. The hardships cited included periodic shortages of food when American supply ships were late in reaching the remote outpost.

When the United States discontinued nuclear experiments in the air under the 1963 partial test-ban treaty, the transplanted people on Ujelang asked to be al-

lowed to go back home. But Eniwetok had been designated an impact area for intercontinental ballistic missiles from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, and the pleas of the Micronesians were fruitless.

Hopes rose when the American administration began to prepare Bikini, another nuclear test site in the Marshalls, for the return of the islanders evacuated from Eniwetok in 1946. Again they were disappointed.

New Test Scheduled

The atoll was reserved for yet another battering in an Air Force project called the Pacific Atoll Cratering Experiments. The study involved a series of underground explosions, using TNT, to test the seismic effect and other consequences on the coral structure of an atoll.

The incensed Micronesians declared that they would return to Eniwetok by the end of 1972, whether the government gave permission or not. The administration then announced that the atoll would be handed back in 1973, after rehabilitation and removal of any lingering radiation.

Members of an advance inspection party led by the two Eniwetok chiefs, Johannis Peter and Lorenz Jitam, were appalled by the devastation of their atoll when they went back in May, under official sponsorship, for the first time in 25 years.

Islands Disappear

Three islands enclosing the lagoon had disappeared, the group reported. A fourth was found "almost gone," a fifth "half gone." A sixth islet had become larger.

The islanders accused the United States of having violated undertakings to the United Nations when Micronesia, formerly ruled by Japan, became an American trusteeship following World War II. Eniwetok was captured by American forces in bloody fighting in 1944.

The islanders engaged American attorneys from the Micronesian Legal Services Corporation, a project of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and filed suit in the Federal District in Honolulu, charging that the Air Force project violated the National Environmental Policy Act and asking for an injunction halting the activity.

Judge Samuel P. King issued the injunction and scheduled the suit for trial Feb. 13. It was the first time, according to officials, that the protection of the U.S. courts had been extended to compaining Micronesians.

Oil and Polar Bears

OTTAWA, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The Canadian government has ordered the French-owned ELF oil company to stop prospecting for a year at Cape Bathurst, Northwest Territories, because Eskimos are worried about the possible effect on the polar bears, caribou and arctic fox they hunt there.

The Canadian government has established formally only after negotiations with West Germany that the Air Force project violated the National Environmental Policy Act and asking for an injunction halting the activity.

Judge Samuel P. King issued the injunction and scheduled the suit for trial Feb. 13. It was the first time, according to officials, that the protection of the U.S. courts had been extended to compaining Micronesians.

In September, 1971, the Finnish government suggested to German states that they start negotiations with Finland about a so-called German package, which included establishment of diplomatic relations, recognition of the neutrality of Finland, denunciation of use of force and the resolution of legal and economic questions between the countries.

Finland and East Germany initiated agreements on comprehensive arrangements of relations this past Sept. 6. Talks concerning similar arrangements with West Germany were started on Nov. 8.

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b League Agrees to Shift pt MiG Squadron to Syria

By Juan de Onis

J.T., Nov. 19 (NYT).—to strengthen the defense of Arab countries bordering Israel, including the trans-squadron of Egyptian aircraft, have been adopted by Arab League countries meeting here.

Arab sources said the transfer had been arranged during a visit to Damascus by Gen. Ahmed Ismail, Egypt's war minister, who had also promised that Egypt would reopen artillery bombardment of Israeli positions along the Suez Canal if there were a major Israeli attack on Syria.

The Sudan was said to have offered to return some of the 6,000 troops it had stationed in the Egyptian sector of the canal if an imminent threat of attack developed there. Troops were withdrawn last month when relations between Khartoum and Cairo deteriorated following the Sudan's refusal to allow Libyan planes to cross its airspace with troops and equipment for Uganda.

Israel Attacks Fears

These measures reflected the alarm among Arab countries, particularly Syria and Egypt, over the possibility of major Israeli attacks arising from the actions of Palestinian guerrillas. The guerrilla groups, operating from Syria, have recently increased their raids into the occupied Golan Heights area and have increased acts of sabotage in Israel and the occupied Gaza Strip.

The meeting here of 12 Arab countries and delegates of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the over-all guerrilla group, was called by the Arab League to consider a "united action" plan to overcome weakness caused by serious divisions among the Arab countries.

After four days of secret discussions, the Arab foreign ministers and defense chiefs did not appear to have overcome the major problem, which is the conflict between Jordan and the Palestinian commandos and those who support them.

Discloses abs' Arrest za Strip Plot

IV, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Isis have arrested 20 Arab who the military coup said were responsible for missions in the octo Strip. They said the guerrillas were October at four refugee camps. Security forces seized arms, sabotage and leaflets signed by Front for the Palestine, the statement

Operations, according to spokesman, were visible for damage at an Israeli camp, and at the Nuremberg camp. A source denied a Belvoir by the Palestinian Command. Citing inability for a fire which killed nightclub earlier

They arrested a local earlier had been held charge. They said their injuries in the blaze.

Under Ruins

ONA, Nov. 19 (AP).—Ed under tons of debris four-story apartment collapsed here 20 days ago yesterday. Buildings fell Oct. 29, after a natural gas killing 14 persons and



RECHARGED.—Slightly longer than a motor scooter, the new battery-powered "Zeta 1,000" out for first road test in Turin on Saturday. Obviously made for city driving, it has a maximum speed of 24 mph, but the selling price is not yet known.

For Initiative on Mideast Talks

Mrs. Meir Views a Kissinger Role

By Albert B. Crenshaw

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (W.P.).

—Israel's Premier Golda Meir said in an interview broadcast today that she would welcome assistance from Henry A. Kissinger in getting peace talks started in the Middle East, but she made it clear that Israel would resist any

attempt by the U.S. presidential adviser to "press or provide" a settlement from outside.

"If [Mr. Kissinger] thinks he can help in negotiations between the parties, all of that kind of help is more welcome, providing it is helping to get the parties to negotiate, and not somebody from the outside pro-

viding a solution or suggesting a solution or pressing a solution," Mrs. Meir said.

The Israeli leader, speaking on the "Issues and Answers" television program that the American Broadcasting Co. filmed in Jerusalem last week, said she does not expect U.S. policy toward her country to change since President Nixon's re-election. But she agreed that a settlement in Vietnam might speed peace in the Mideast.

She said it would be natural, after there is peace in that area [Vietnam], that the President and others should be looking around to see what can be done to bring peace to some other areas that is a troubled area, and we haven't anything, certainly nothing, against peace being speeded up in our area, provided it is done by the parties."

She said she thinks that agreement on reopening the Suez Canal would be the most practical first step toward a permanent settlement in the Mideast, but she blamed Arab "preconditions" for preventing progress.

"I understand that the United States government still believes that its initiative on a partial agreement around the Suez Canal—the opening of the Suez Canal—and so on—is still the most practical approach, and we perfectly agree with it," the premier said.

"Not that we're not prepared to enter into negotiations with the Egyptian government on an overall agreement," Mrs. Meir added, "but we think that realistically there are greater possibilities if we come to an agreement on this partial plan first."

Mrs. Meir denied reports that secret peace talks had been scheduled with the Arabs but had been called off following the killing of the 11 Israeli athletes at Munich's recent Olympic Games.

"Absolutely not," she said. "Not one iota of truth in that."

The principal difficulty with beginning talks on reopening Suez, Mrs. Meir said, is Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's insistence that Egyptian troops be allowed to move across the canal into Sinai.

She said that Israel has not "fallen in love" with Sinai since taking it in the 1967 war, but needs borders that provide security.

"Now we kind, nice Israelis should say, 'Oh, you want to move your army across? Please, just come over.' We heard that's what he wanted. He wants some other things. We say no."

Mrs. Meir said that Israelis "appreciate very much" statements by Jordan's King Hussein that he is interested in a peace settlement, but added that when he "speaks of our going back to the '67 borders . . . well, that is unrealistic."

She reiterated her willingness to go to Cairo or other Arab capitals to meet with Arab leaders.

"Only one condition," she said: "That the people in charge want me to come."

Hussein Is Resting Two Days in Hospital

AMMAN, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan, 37, admitted to a hospital yesterday suffering from exhaustion, is in good health and will be discharged after two days' rest, it was announced today.

The king, who has had medical checkups in Britain and the U.S. for suspected heart trouble in the past two years, was admitted to the Armed Forces Hospital.

51 in Russia Sign Amnesty Plea for Political Prisoners

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (NYT).—Fifty-one civil-rights advocates, led by Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist, have appealed to the Supreme Soviet to grant amnesty to political prisoners for this year's 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union.

A second appeal, signed by most of the same petitioners, calls for abolition of the death penalty in the Soviet Union on the ground that "it conflicts with feelings of morality and cannot be justified by any general social interests."

The death penalty is imposed in the Soviet Union for "especially dangerous crimes against the state," such as treason.

The two documents were submitted Sept. 13, just before the Supreme Soviet, as the national legislature is known, met for one of its brief sessions to endorse measures adopted by the Soviet leadership. The appeals elicited no response, and the texts have now been made available to Western newsmen.

The signers of the appeals include prominent figures in the arts and sciences, extending beyond the small but vocal community of Moscow dissidents that has been issuing petitions frequently on behalf of unpopular causes.

Signers Are Listed

Among the signers are Mikhail A. Leonovitch, a 68-year-old physicist professionally associated with Mr. Sakharov, and Igor R. Shafarevich, 49, who is a leading mathematician. All three are members of the Academy of Sciences.

The appeals were also signed by several liberal writers, including Lidya V. Chukovskaya, Veniamin A. Kaverin, Vladimir Y. Makarov and Viktor P. Nekrasov. They were joined by Mstislav L. Rostropovich, the cellist, and by Tatyana M. Litvinova, daughter of a former Soviet Foreign Minister.

Also signing were two Jewish scientists who have been barred from emigration to Israel on the ground their departure would be contrary to the Soviet Union's national interest. They are Veniamin G. Levinich, an electro-chemist with a world reputation, and Aleksandr Y. Lerner, a well-known specialist in automation control.

PORTRAITS

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Italian Treasury Minister Vows To Bring Back the 10-Lire Coin

ROME, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Treasury Minister Giovanni Malagodi reassured parliament yesterday that he has taken action to remedy a minor economic crisis—a nationwide shortage of small change.

The steady disappearance of the 10-lire piece is causing increasing concern in high places. For, although the feather-weight aluminum coin has an actual value of virtually nothing, it is important to residents of apartment houses with elevators operated with them.

The 10-lire piece has become so hard to find that bars and newsstands have resorted to giving customers candy and chewing gum for change.

No one is quite sure where the coins have gone, but one theory is that housewives are using them as backing for buttons. They are cheaper than the real thing.

Mr. Malagodi told a parliamentary questioner that he had ordered new machines from abroad to make the coins and was hoping to enlarge the state mint to solve the problem.



Democrats Closing In On Their Scapegoat

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The real masters of the McGovern campaign were happily out of town last week as the search for a scapegoat closed in on Jean Westwood, chairman of the Democratic National Committee for the last four months.

Frank Mankiewicz, the campaign "director," was on a lecture tour in the West. Gary Hart, the campaign "manager," was on his way home to Colorado to write a history of the past two years and a novel. Lawrence F. O'Brien, the late-arriving campaign "chairman," was enjoying the theater in New York, confident that power in the party would find its way back to regular professionals like himself.

Back in the capital, the handy, isolated target of the Democrats' frustration was the pixie-faced, gravel-voiced Mrs. Westwood, the 43-year-old mine farmer, grandmother of nine and Utah National Committeewoman whom Senator McGovern put in charge of the party last July.

There is something arbitrary about the selection of Mrs. Westwood to bear all the burdens of the election defeat, the resentment toward the "new politics" seen at the convention, the distaste for Mr. McGovern's left-liberal views.

Like her opponents for the party chairmanship, Mrs. Westwood sees the national committee neither an ideological beacon nor the campaign vehicle of presidential hopefuls, but rather as a service station for Democratic candidates at every level. And no one pretends that her competence was tested in her brief tenure.

Beyond the ritual aspects of the Westwood affair, there is a

Europe's Security and U.S. Fears

By Zygmunt Broniarek

PARIS.—Why should the President of the United States be abducted to a French cabinet minister? Even considering the intellectual and economic brilliance of the later, the former—the realm of ideas and original expressions—is not so badly served either.

And yet, Mr. Nixon seems to have borrowed the formula, if not the attitude itself, from Alain Giscard d'Estaing, the French economics and finance minister. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing used it to describe his attitude toward Gen. de Gaulle—and he too. Mr. Nixon uses it to describe his attitude toward the European Security Conference—and he may lose.

The formula, of course, is in French "oui, mais..." in English, yes but... and in German (we're all Europeans, aren't we?)... doch...

The question, to be sure, is: Why are Americans so reticent about this conference? They are—if they ever doubted it—and now! They will have seen that if only for their own sheer weight, not that of their allies. And, for the first time in their history, they will get a chance to become Europeans not by participating in war but by participating in peace. With no possibility of an opposition on the part of a Wilsonian Congress. Unless it is Harold Wilson's, of course.

Is it then fear of acquiescing to a status quo? But it already has been done. Mr. Nixon did it, first by negotiating with Mr. Tschirner and with Mr. Giscard for that matter, and secondly by secretly dropping the notion of setting up "the people" versus "the party" in Eastern Europe. The greatest paradox about the status quo however is that by acquiescing to it the United States has improved its position and its image in Europe quite disproportionately to its price. Not all of Europe, not just in the Western part of it. The Coca-Cola Co. of Atlanta and Erich

Nixon Clears the Board Heads Will Roll

By Robert B. Seiple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Wrapped in the shroud of mystery he loves, President Nixon was deposited by helicopter last week behind the high, protective fence at Camp David, Md., to deliberate on the changes he hopes to make in his own official family and the bureaucracy.

The scenario was vaguely familiar and so were the players. The ubiquitous H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, his two senior assistants on domestic matters, joined the President at the outset. More eminent cargo arrived in midweek—John E. Connally, a trusted former cabinet member, and Roy Ash, an efficiency expert from the West Coast who helped design and promote the President's first efforts to reorganize the executive branch three years ago.

Then at week's end, in trooped the cabinet members, like so many schoolboys visiting the principal to learn whether they had passed or failed. Each had been asked to bring recommendations for revising his respective department. But what they really wanted to know was how the President planned to dispose of them.

These senior officials were, in turn, merely the vanguard of about 2,000 high-scholar government servants left behind in Washington, nervously waiting for the ax to fall. Mr. Nixon had asked for their resignations the day after the election. It seemed clear that most would be re-appointed. Nevertheless, one had a sense last week of watching the curtain go up on a mass corporate execution.

Men whose ideological bent is inconsistent with the President's clearly are especially vulnerable. Last week, for example, the White House asked for and received the resignation of the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, chairman of the Civil Rights Commission. Father Hesburgh's predecessor had refused to accede to a similar request from President Johnson eight years ago, but it was evident that intense pressure had been brought on the Notre Dame priest, who has been an outspoken critic of the President's anti-busing policy.

Startling, Ironie

It was all rather startling and not without its ironies. Mr. Nixon had spoken often of how much he valued his senior associates. When he appointed them in 1968, he called attention to their "extra dimension." During the campaign, he said that he saw no need to break up what he called a "winning team." Then, less than 34 hours after he learned of his overwhelming victory, he dropped the benign and fateful pose. He called his loyal team together, reminded them of the hallowed custom whereby appointees ritually submit resignations when president is re-elected and—in case anyone missed the point—had his press secretary publicly announce that he expected just such resignations.

Thus, the labor hierarchs—scarcely represented at the Democratic convention in Miami and never happy about the anti-war foundations of the McGovern campaign—were pressing the candidacy of Robert Strauss, a zealous party treasurer in the last two years and a pillar of the conservative faction of Texas Democrats.

And thus, liberals in and out of the McGovern organization were talking about any alternative who promised to guard the new rules on popular participation. Charles Manatt, the nuts-and-bolts chairman of California Democrats, was one possibility. Another was George Mitchell, the national committeeman from Maine and a protégé of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, who last week urged Mrs. Westwood to step down.

Why had Mr. Nixon chosen to follow his triumph with a bloodletting? There are some sure reasons. He is convinced that the bureaucracy is riddled with mediocrity. He believes that any institution needs a good shaking-up from time to time—another unassimilable managerial precept. And he feels that, if he is to bend the bureaucracy to his will, he can best do it with people not wedded to old ways.

One can only speculate about other motives. Mr. Nixon does not intend to offer extensive new programs next year, and, therefore, some skeptics believe that all the talk about reorganization

and reshuffling is designed to substitute for any real legislative program.

Watergate Aspect

Others, meanwhile, see the enterprise as at least partially designed to repair some of the damage of the Watergate affair by sacrificing some of those whose names were linked to it, even though the President's aides steadfastly insist that he not only believes, but will stick to earlier denials that his senior men were involved in political espionage.

Some of Mr. Nixon's top appointees are certain to leave of their own volition. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, for example, wishes to turn to other, unspecified pursuits. (Indeed, there are reports that he may have long-range presidential ambitions of his own.) Others will depart by mutual consent, such as George Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, who was very nearly tossed out in the suburbs. The positions of Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson and Attorney General Richard Kleindienst are thought to be shaky, the former because he is not liked by George Meany, Mr. Nixon's new ally, and the latter because he was involved in the unsavory ITT affair and perhaps—more to the point—because some influential members of the White House staff are not exactly wild about him.

Men whose ideological bent is inconsistent with the President's clearly are especially vulnerable. Last week, for example, the White House asked for and received the resignation of the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, chairman of the Civil Rights Commission. Father Hesburgh's predecessor had refused to accede to a similar request from President Johnson eight years ago, but it was evident that intense pressure had been brought on the Notre Dame priest, who has been an outspoken critic of the President's anti-busing policy.

What Mr. Nixon does with his top people will be affected by his plans for the bureaucracy. The shuffling of bodies is only one component of his plans to redesign the executive branch. And while it is only lively speculation at the moment, there is talk that the President may end up creating a domestic "czar" to keep an eye on federal programs in much the same way that Henry A. Kissinger has been running



foreign policy from the White House.

Mr. Connally has been mentioned as the man most likely to be "czar"—if indeed such a post is created. But Mr. Connally has also been suggested as a possible secretary of state, should Mr. Nixon decide to dispose of William P. Rogers. Still, if that happens, what about Mr. Kissinger?

Not does the guessing game end there. For example, who will succeed Mr. Laird—Gov. Nelson Rockefeller? And what about prominent Republican moderates, who may have tired of their present job? Elliott Richardson at the Cost of Living Council? William Ruckelshaus at the Environmental Protection Agency?

A cautionary note should be added: the players come and go, but the bureaucracy remains. Any real rearrangement of the way in which the federal government distributes its largesse to the ordinary folk requires much more than new faces. It requires carefully planned legislation, and, therefore, congressional acrobatics. Mr. Nixon can do only so much by altering his cast of step-by-step joint effort.

NLF's '69 Plan Totally Included In Peace Draft

By Nguyen Tien Hung

WASHINGTON (WP).—As Washington and Hanoi hold further peace negotiations in Paris, it is important to examine the extent of "compromises" by each side up to this time. In particular, the current draft agreement should be critically examined in light of past proposals by the Communist side.

At his Oct. 26 news conference, presidential aide Henry Kissinger said: "This settlement is a compromise settlement in which neither side achieves everything... We do not consider this a coalition government, and we believe that President Thieu was speaking about previous versions of a Communist plan and not this version of a Communist plan..."

But a careful examination of the Hanoi-Washington draft agreement reveals that, contrary to Mr. Kissinger's remarks, the Communist side has not only made almost no compromises in its original demands but, as the agreement now stands, it may have scored important gains.

The lack of Communist concessions includes the question of the fate of President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam. In its original proposal, the Communist side did not demand Mr. Thieu's ouster. This demand was made only later, as American forces began withdrawing from South Vietnam. Hanoi then employed the bargaining tactic of raising its price two or three times above what it was really prepared to settle for, a practice as common in Vietnam as elsewhere.

Not only do the contents of the draft agreement bear a striking resemblance to the original version of the Communist plan, but the language does as well, suggesting that the essence of the draft actually was presented to Mr. Kissinger by Hanoi, rather than resulting from step-by-step joint effort.

Basic Position

Although there have been several proposals from the Communist side over the last few years, Hanoi's original and basic position was contained in a four-point plan proposed on April 8, 1965. The National Liberation Front's basic position was contained in the 10-point plan proposed on May 8, 1969. Since the NLF plan was derived directly from the Hanoi plan, comparison here is made between the 1965 NLF plan and the current Hanoi Washington draft pact.

The English version of the 1965 NLF 10 points cited here was the one provided by the NLF delegation in Paris so there is no possibility of misunderstanding caused by translation difficulties. The text of the Hanoi Washington draft accord is from Hanoi radio's broadcast of Oct. 26, 1972.

NLF Point 1: "To respect the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, i.e. independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam."

Article 1 of the Hanoi-Washington (H-W) draft is virtually identical.

NLF Point 2: "The United States must withdraw from South Vietnam all U.S. troops, military personnel, arms and war material, and all troops... of the other foreign countries of the U.S. camp without imposing any condition whatsoever."

H-W Article 2 stipulates: "The United States will stop all its military activities, and end the bombing and mining in North Vietnam. Within 60 days there will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops and military personnel of the United States and of the foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Vietnam." The present draft thus gives the Communist side more than its original demand by specifying the period of withdrawal as 60 days.

H-W Article 2 add: "The two South Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops... armaments, munitions and war material into South Vietnam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodical replacements of armaments, munitions... after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece for piece of similar characteristics and properties..." This article leaves North Vietnam completely free to accept new armaments, munitions and war materials within its own borders to rebuild its military strength.

NLF Point 3: "The question of the Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be resolved by the Vietnamese parties among themselves."

H-W Article 4 states: "The question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties."

Election Issue

NLF Point 4: "The people of South Vietnam... decide themselves the political regime of South Vietnam through free and

As U.S., Cuba Edge Toward Dialogue

A Long-Closed Door Opens a Bit

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON (NYT).—One of the last cold-war theaters to survive the diplomacy of the Nixon era centers on 90 miles of blue water between the United States and Cuba. Last week it seemed possible—just possible—that the spirit of détente had found a new opening in the Caribbean. Administration spokesmen led by Secretary of State William P. Rogers uttered the first kind words to be publicly addressed to the Castro government since diplomatic relations between Washington and Havana were broken nearly 12 years ago.

The occasion for this sudden American courtesy toward Cuba was the Cuban's unusually cooperative attitude in the handling of the two latest hijackings of American airliners to Havana. Cuba proposed that the two governments negotiate a "broad agreement" to curb aerial piracy.

But Cuba simultaneously proposed that they negotiate an end to what Havana regards as hostile acts against it by the United States. Therefore, while both governments generally confined themselves last week to the central issue of hijacking—Havana made it clear that it had come to resent the reputation of being the principal haven for criminal or demented hijackers—the inevitable question was whether a way was also being opened for a wider normalization of relations.

But there is another way which was shown by the United States-North Vietnamese agreement and which probably could be called "the theory and practice of parallelism." For both sides, indeed, agreed to a parallel existence—at least for some time of two South Vietnamese governments and the tripartite Council on Reconciliation and National Concord. Consequently, it is very well thinkable that a collective security system in Europe—or what would be the beginning of it—could, at least for some time, coexist with NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. Only later and very gradually would they either sway if both sides wished it. The world has seen much more uncommon arrangements than that—and they worked.

All of us in Eastern Europe have worked hard for those treaties. So has Willy Brandt. But, in no way detracting from his efforts, we may pose a question: Why should Americans be so often led by hand by the Federal Republic? They were extremely cold-warish when Chancellor Adenauer was cold-warish. They became détente-minded when Chancellor Brandt was.

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The young lady from Kent, Who said that she knew what it meant. When men took her to dine, Gave her cocktails and wine. She knew what it meant—but she went.

Mr. Broniarek is Paris correspondent for *Tribune Ludo* of Warsaw. He was that newspaper's White House correspondent in Washington from 1960 to 1967. He wrote this article for *The International Herald Tribune*.

Signs of Change

For the record, senior American officials insisted all week that hijacking was the only subject they were interested in negotiating with the regime of Premier Fidel Castro. Nevertheless, there were diplomats and even administration officials here who thought they detected signs of possible change:

"The young lady from Kent, Who said that she knew what it meant. When men took her to dine, Gave her cocktails and wine. She knew what it meant—but she went."

The carefully drafted Cuban statements and diplomatic notes pointedly mention the American-promoted "economic blockade" of Cuba. Havana may be signaling

its interest in talks on these basic political problems after the hijacking and related issues are out of the way. And, assuming that an anti-hijacking pact is successfully negotiated, the dynamics of the new situation could well lead to a broader political reassessment even if that was not Washington's original intention.

Be that as it may, formidable obstacles stand in the way of a full normalization of relations.

Cuba's ability to survive as the only Communist state in the hemisphere still rankles. Cuba has been armed to the teeth by the Soviet Union and has served occasionally as a base for Soviet naval and air training and reconnaissance operations.

The traditionalists in the administration—and in this area Mr. Nixon is believed to be one of them—continue to regard Havana as the source of revolutionary activities in Latin America. The big U.S. corporations that lost about \$1 billion in property nationwide during the Castro regime still oppose any relaxation of pressures on Cuba.

Another Side

But there is another side to the coin. Many officials here will admit privately that the Cuban revolutionary threat to Latin America was never very real be-

Exchange Program

Japan Exports Its Culture To U.S. to Improve Image

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (NYT).—At a time when its relations with the United States are emerging from one of the most difficult periods in recent years, the Japanese government is hoping to speed the recovery of good feeling through an ambitious new program of educational and cultural exchange aimed chiefly at improving the country's image here.

The exchange program, which leaders hope will eventually establish stronger nonpolitical and noncommercial ties between the two countries, is intended to enable Americans from academic and other fields to visit there under the auspices of the Japan Foundation and to export selected Japanese cultural attractions to this country.

In addition to increasing the number of Americans studying in Japan, Mr. Kon's plans call for bringing members of the American press, labor leaders, businessmen and civic officials to Japan for observation tours. The foundation, a quasi-

governmental agency,

barely a month old, has already begun using part of its initial government endowment of about \$16 million to support the studies of Americans in that country. Its officials promise that the program will be expanded later as more money becomes available.

Hidemi Kon, Japanese novelist and former deputy minister of culture, who is the foundation's first president, has been in Washington since last week to meet with Nixon administration officials and members of his American advisory committee.

In addition to increasing the number of Americans studying in Japan, Mr. Kon's plans call for bringing members of the American press, labor leaders, businessmen and

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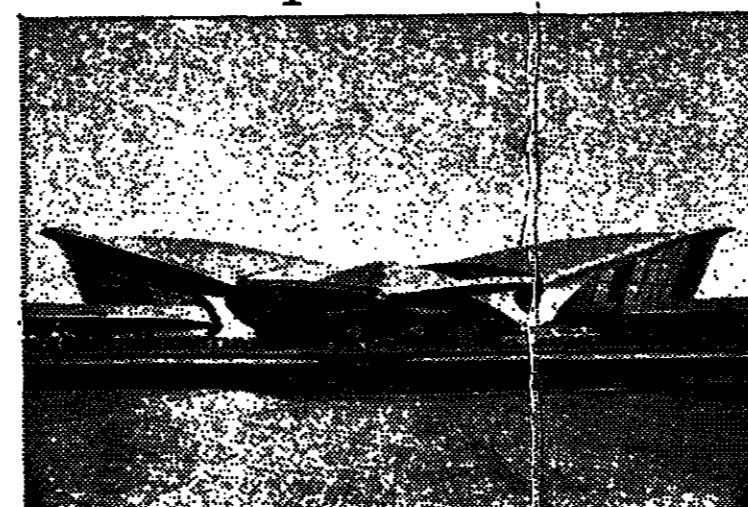
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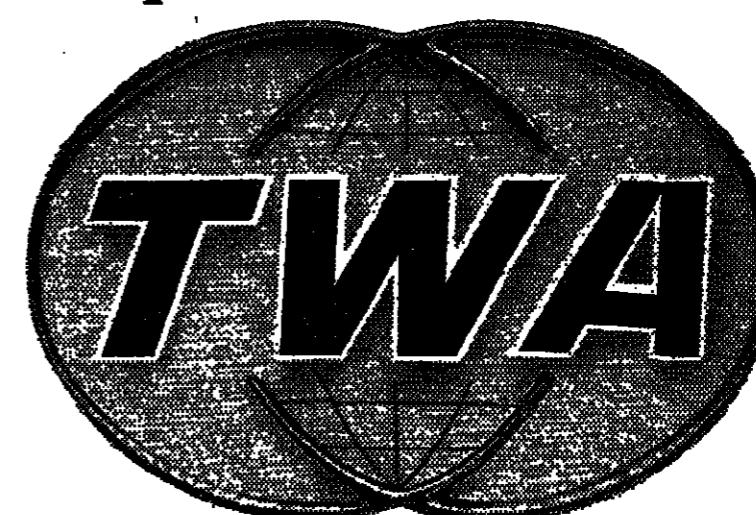
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'New Politics' in Latin America

The United States isn't the only country in the hemisphere whose politics center on efforts to assemble a constituency adequate to sustain social change. In Argentina and Chile, the problem is being worked out, or at least worked on, in particularly dramatic and individual ways.

At center stage in Argentina, of course, is the spectacular return from his 17 years of exile of former dictator Juan Peron, ousted by coup in 1955. He was let back by the current Argentine leader, Gen. Alejandro Lanusse, who had himself been imprisoned earlier by Mr. Peron for three years. Gen. Lanusse acted principally out of his conviction that Argentina needs a restoration of civilian rule. Yet no such restoration could be made without an appropriate role being offered to the huge constituency, perhaps 35 percent of the electorate, which still celebrates Mr. Peron as the hero of the "shirtless ones," the working class. One hopes that Juan Peron will respond to the good faith shown by Gen. Lanusse by bringing to bear the considerable political skill and sense of responsibility that will be required to guide his followers wisely. He is the key man.

In Chile, though the details are less electric, the purpose—to move the country ahead—is the same. President Salvador Allende, an avowed Marxist, was elected two

years ago, with only 36 percent of the vote. Unsurprisingly, his attempts since to implement his program have met with massive resistance. So polarized and pregnant with violence did the situation become that Mr. Allende has now had to bring into his cabinet three military men, including the army commander in chief, in order to placate his political opposition. This is a new role for the historically apolitical Chilean military. Whether it gives Mr. Allende the breathing period he needs if he is to cope with Chile's economic crisis—the result of political dislocation, inflation, falling copper prices and loss of general credit worthiness—is the next crucial question.

Argentina is in the news because of its military government's experiment in trying to move toward representative civilian rule. Chile is in the news because of its elected government's experiment in trying to install socialism by democratic means. These are serious political movements. They derive from deep social currents. They address the central contemporary requirement of popular participation. They place extraordinary demands on the political leadership. Those of us in the United States accustomed to thinking in the terms of old stereotypes of Latin affairs have much to study in the "new politics" of Latin America.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Renewed Negotiations in Paris

A sense of relief greets the news that Henry A. Kissinger is in Paris for that long-awaited and, hopefully, final meeting with North Vietnam's peace negotiators.

Americans concerned about the Vietnam war have been puzzled—wives and families of prisoners painfully so—at the slow pace of diplomacy since Oct. 26, the day Mr. Kissinger announced that "peace is within reach, in a matter of weeks or less."

Three of those weeks have gone by, and the interim has brought disturbing hints of slippage in the accord so painstakingly worked out, even to the White House spokesman's remark that there would still have to be "further consultations with the South Vietnamese."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Soft-Drink Détente

Somewhere out there on the steppes an underground poet may be scrawling the forbidden words, "It's the Real Thing—Coke Is!" But the Iron Curtain is still down for Coca-Cola now that a deal has been made between the Ministry of Trade and Pepsi-Cola for exclusive bottling and distribution rights in the Soviet Union. The "Pepsi Generation" is about to explode with a fizz from the Ukraine to Siberia.

After all the years of branding American economic and military adventures as "Coca-Colonization," it was inevitable that Moscow could not swallow such a symbol of the ice-cold war. But the monopoly granted to Pepsi

shows how much carbonated water has flowed over the dam since Nikita Khrushchev posed in 1959 with a Pepsi set-up in his hand at Vice-President Nixon's urging.

The soft-drink détente is not just one-sided, of course. In return, the wine division of PepsiCo, Inc., will be trying to induce Americans to buy Soviet vodka, champagne, brandy and other potables—none quite so soft as Pepsi. It will be interesting to see what the boys on Madison Avenue will be able to compose with the one Russian vodka import they now promote here. It's called Stolichnaya?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S.-Cuban Contacts

To speak of a reconciliation between Washington and Havana certainly would be premature. Skijacking most evidently has become a plague for both the United States and Cuba. This alone would justify the Cuban move of Oct. 30. By taking the initiative, the Cubans are not afraid of giving the impression they are extending a hand to the abhorred United States. The latter has seen it as a "gesture" and, without being able yet to foresee its significance, has declared it "encouraging." The Cuban propositions are being carefully studied by the State Department, which, it has been noticed, has not hesitated to acknowledge their receipt publicly in encouraging terms. The fact that a bona fide, pressing offer is involved is evidenced by the reaction of the Association of American Airline Pilots, which immediately called for opening negotiations along the lines indicated by the Cuban notes.

The discussions to which the text might lend itself are not yet very clear. It is obvious, for example, that the United States could not accept total reciprocity, which would surrender to the Cuban authorities Cuban nationals escaping from their country aboard a plane or a ship. The resentments that have accumulated on both sides for more than 10 years will not dry off with the ink of a treaty that would put an end to the doings of skijackers trusting too much in the anti-Americanism of Cuba. Yet, this collaboration, if ever established, would demonstrate to both nations that they have at least grounds for agreement and that an

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

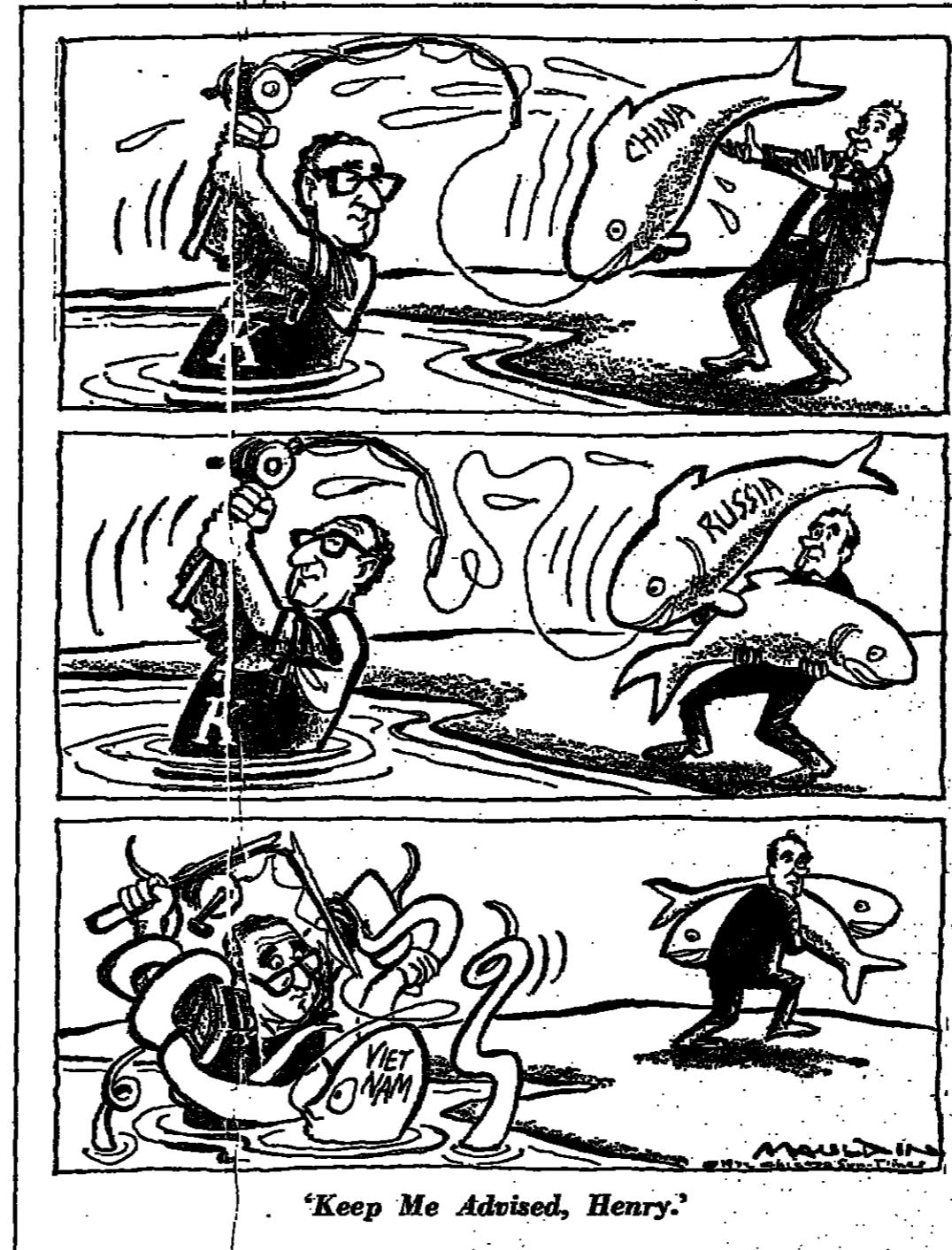
November 20, 1897

BERLIN—The German government is ready, should the French government desire it, to empower its ambassador to state on oath that it has never had any dealings with Dreyfus, and that at the German Embassy nothing is known as to the famous letter alleged to have been written by Dreyfus, and to have been found in a waste-paper basket at the Embassy. What, now, will be the position of the French government?

Fifty Years Ago

November 20, 1922

BERLIN—The strenuous and subterranean efforts of Herr Adolf Hitler, chief of the Bavarian Fascists, to extend his activities into Prussia, received a sharp setback today. Herr Seizinger, Prussian Minister of the Interior, issued a proclamation which announces the suppression of Hitler's organization, the so-called National Socialist German Workers' party, within the sphere of jurisdiction of Prussia.



'Keep Me Advised, Henry.'

The Cuban Connection

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—For the first time in many years, the United States and Cuba have a common problem, which may lead to reappraisal of the relations between the two countries. President Nixon doesn't want American commercial airplanes to be hijacked to Havana and Fidel Castro, according to the Swiss, doesn't want them to land there, and this is now under the most careful if oblique diplomatic discussion.

Mr. Nixon's problem is very simple. He wants security, on-time air traffic within the United States and abroad, but the American air traffic is not secure, it is not on time, for passengers are subjected to security baggage checks at every airport, primarily for fear of criminals who regard Cuba as a sanctuary.

Fidel Castro's problem is a little more complicated. He is waging an ideological war against the United States and Latin America, and vice versa, but most of the Americans who hijack planes are not Communists seeking sanctuary in Cuba but ordinary criminals stealing planes, demanding millions in ransom money, and hoping to get both the money and freedom when they land in Havana.

On the testimony of Swiss officials, who represent the United States in Havana, this is not what happens. They say that the Cuban government is not sympathetic but very tough on the hijackers, who are jailed under very severe circumstances.

Also Suspicious

According to the Swiss diplomats, the Cuban government is not only tough on the hijackers, but suspicious that these hijacking operations may be tied to the United States as a means to spy on what's going on in Cuba.

Accordingly, Castro is not sending back the hijackers to the United States because he suspects them of subversive intelligence activities against Cuba, and he is keeping them in jail, because he doesn't trust them, even if they have Communist backgrounds.

Also, Castro, again according to the Swiss, is holding the ransom money that lands in Havana with the hijackers, not because he wants to help the hijackers but because the U.S. Treasury impounded between \$60 million and \$70 million in Cuban assets when Washington broke diplomatic relations with Havana, and he wants to use this hijack money to get the \$60 million to \$70 million back.

What troubles officials here in Washington is that one of these hijackings to Cuba may end in a disaster and that the American people, already inconvenienced by baggage checks and long delays in air travel, may then revive the Cuban crisis by demanding that action be taken against the Havana sanctuary.

The Nixon administration, annoyed as it is by Castro's anti-American propaganda and subversion in Latin America, would prefer to leave bad enough alone, and let Castro suffer in isolation with his own economic failures at home.

Dual Purposes

But this will not be easy if Cuba continues to be a sanctuary for skijackers. The United States has been paying little attention to Latin America in the last few years. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has established a keep-out doctrine in Eastern Europe and China will be doing much the same in Southeast Asia, while the

wants to reach an understanding with Brezhnev in Moscow and Chou En-lai in Peking but won't even talk to Castro in Cuba. This is undoubtedly why, after the most private talks with the Swiss in Washington and Geneva, Secretary of State Rogers has made it clear in public that the United States now wishes to try to reach an accommodation with Castro on this entire problem.

Accommodations between nations come about in strange ways, as was obvious last year in the Kissinger visit to Peking. The skijacking problem has now forced Washington and Havana to talk again, however indirectly, and it could result in a new appraisal of President Nixon's relations with Latin America, which by his own admission is long overdue.

Some of this activity already has borne fruit; still more has left behind some tantalizing buds on the branches. The most tantalizing of all is a giant natural gas deal, valued in one officially leaked estimate at up to \$45 billion.

The concrete achievements of American businessmen here so far are much smaller, but they represent progress. For instance, Pepsi-Cola announced a deal

Footsteps Into History

By C. L. Sulzberger

BONN.—Whether or not Willy Brandt remained West German chancellor after Sunday's elections, he had already made his mark.

Not only did he lead the Social Democratic party out of exile and into power, but he changed the entire trend of policy toward a search for detente with the East, a move that has already earned him the Nobel Peace Prize. And this trend has gathered such momentum that it is difficult to imagine it being reversed by any government.

Yet it is questionable whether history will ultimately regard Brandt as one of its political "giants," a man of the caliber of, shall we say, Roosevelt, Churchill, De Gaulle or Mao Tse-tung. He will more probably be seen as

Letters

An Amnesty?

To forestall a possible move for general amnesty, a member of the General American Veterans, Michigan Congressman James G. O'Hara recently has called on the House of Representatives to go on record as opposing any "general pardon, reprieve or amnesty" for violators of the draft law or deserters from the armed forces.

In fairness to the more than two million Americans who have served honorably with naval, air and ground forces in Vietnam, suffering over 350,000 casualties, in fairness to the millions of others who served their country without question in various previous conflicts, the DAV as well as other national veterans organizations object strongly to proposals that amnesty be granted to those proportionately few men who have refused to enter military service or who have deserted the armed forces and now are hiding in the United States or abroad.

Mr. O'Hara further recommended the procedure used in the past under which determination of pardon should be made "solely on an individual basis and only if a competent review of the circumstances surrounding each case reveals sufficient extenuating causes for executive clemency."

RAYMOND LIPSON,

DAV Adjutant for Europe

Post 122

Lugano.

an exceptional figure but a man of man's dimensions.

I discussed this matter of "giants" as leaders with the handsome, quiet-spoken chancellor on the eve of this crucial vote, a vote that certainly will clarify the guidelines for West Germany's immediate future.

"Great leaders," he said, "derive from chaos—like war or racked crises. And it is a good thing that we do not have chaos in our part of the world nowadays. This doesn't, of course, preclude the existence of leaders with great influence. It doesn't mean that everything must move toward mediocrity."

You know, this reminds me of my very last talk with Gen. de Gaulle. That was in 1969, shortly after Nixon had first been elected President of the United States, and De Gaulle asked me what I thought of him.

"I said that for me he had demonstrated among other things that he represented a strong argument against those who say that men at the age of 50 cannot develop. The general was most interested in that observation and he agreed heartily."

De Gaulle, it may be recalled, ended the 50s of his own life in a political wilderness where he undoubtedly matured his reflections on the methods and purposes of government. And certainly Brandt, who will soon be 50, grew in wisdom during the period immediately preceding 1968 and his final succession to power.

One thing he has clearly learned is the value of patience and of limited steps toward distant goals. Thus, while keeping in mind ultimate dreams of bringing two Germany together, he is content not to press uselessly for this final aim until history changes the picture's European frame.

He wants to make life easier and improve contacts between West and East Germans, thus contributing to a relaxation of tensions. And, where possible, he hopes to better the lot of German minorities elsewhere, as in the Soviet Union, where his ambition has already met with some response by Moscow.

It is not for nothing that realpolitik is a German word. Brandt seeks to adjust his vision to the realities that impose their limitations. Such deliberate self-restriction disappoints some of his opponents and infuriates others. We will not know until

Robert G. Kaiser

From Moscow:

Some of this activity already has borne fruit; still more has left behind some tantalizing buds on the branches. The most tantalizing of all is a giant natural gas deal for \$45 billion.

MOSCOW.—Even by the standards of the new euphoria in Soviet-American economic relations, it was quite a week.

High-level visits, deals, negotiations, rumors galore and even a dinner party entertained by a New York jazz band were the highlights. They demonstrated both how much progress has been made and how many obstacles remain in developing Soviet-American economic ties.

By the standards of just six months ago, the progress is substantial. It's all moved much faster than I expected," one American official commented. He seemed to speak for most of the Moscow-based diplomats and businessmen who made skeptical predictions before and after May's Moscow summit meeting, when President Nixon and his hosts failed with embarrassing consequences to agree on economic matters.

After that, both Moscow and Washington worked with common determination to resolve the outstanding economic issues. And they succeeded with a speed that surprised even participants in the process. Last month's general trade agreement, including settlement of Leas-Lease debts and other tricky problems, was the result.

American businessmen did not wait for the overall trade agreement. Continuing a process that began with some hesitation before the May summit, they have been traveling to Moscow in hordes, looking for business or just for a sniff of the atmosphere in this giant new market which may (or may not) be opening up to U.S. products.

Buds on Branches

Some of this activity already has borne fruit; still more has left behind some tantalizing buds on the branches. The most tantalizing of all is a giant natural gas deal, valued in one officially leaked estimate at up to \$45 billion.

The concrete achievements of American businessmen here so far are much smaller, but they represent progress. For instance, Pepsi-Cola announced a deal

whereby it would build a bottling plant in the Soviet Union and supply concentrated cola return. Pepsi's American organization will take over the marketing of Soviet vodka, cognac and sparkling wine.

Pulman Corp., the first American manufacturing firm to officially "accredit" in Moscow, has set up its first office (in a hotel room) with its permanent representative.

The Chase-Manhattan Bank announced that it had become the first U.S. bank to be accredited here, and will soon open Moscow office.

Despite the stories about a possible \$45-billion deal, agreement on any gas project is still far off, according to official U.S. sources. The same sources say any attempt to put a value on potential deal is premature, cause no one yet knows what cost of this liquefied gas will be. "If anyone has a figure this," one source said, "he's got a crude board and LED."

George Kirby of Texas East refused to talk to a reporter called his hotel room to ask about the gas negotiations. This source is not unusual. Mr. Kirby didn't tell the American Embassy anything about his talks, etc.

Another high-level visit James Needham, president of the New York Stock Exchange, left with hints that big things were in the air. But he refused to be specific. It would be against the interests of the United States for him to talk about his visit. Mr. Needham told one reporter a lot of talk will come to nothing at all, one experienced businessman predicted. He

Mr. Ozamel, president of Sa Inc., a trading firm that has been dealing with the Soviet Union with substantial success (although always on a relatively small scale for 20 years).

Unusual Party

Mr. Ozamel was here to one of the most unusual parties in Moscow history, a sit-down dinner in the nightclubs of Intourist hotel to celebrate Sa's 20 years of business with the Russians. For an American businessman, Mr. Ozamel got a remarkable turnout: more than 200 Russians, including Vladislav S. Alkhimov, the smooth intelligent deputy minister.

Several other high-ranking officials did not turn up.

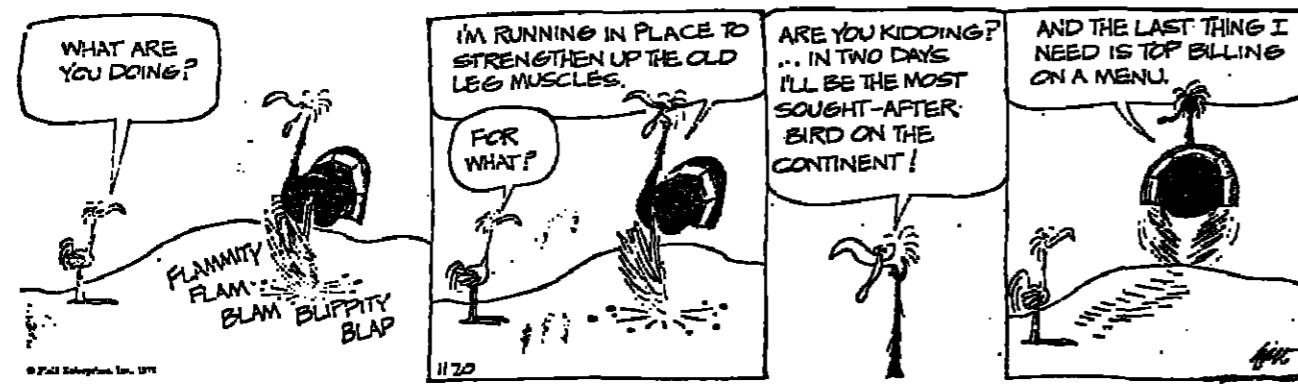
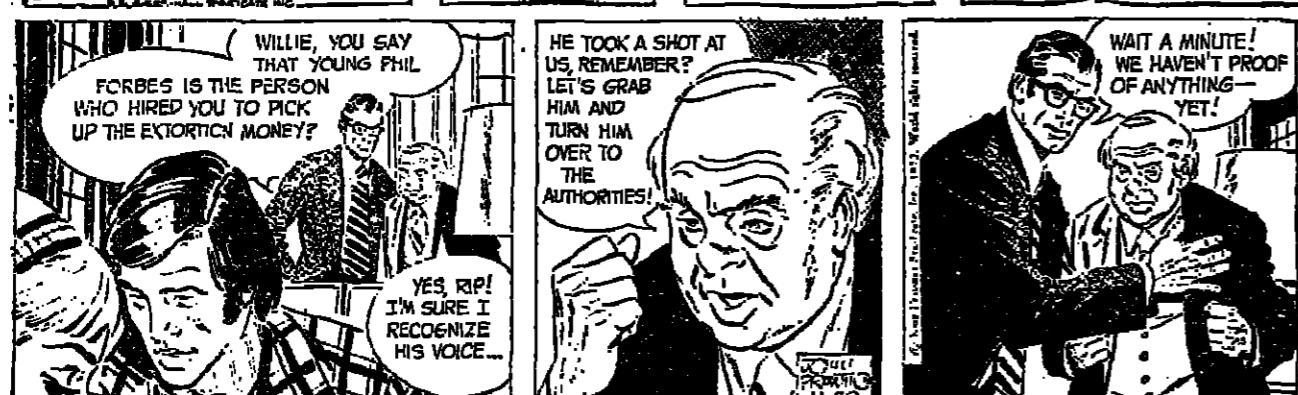
In an interview, Mr. Ozamel acknowledged that the clinch had changed for Soviet-American trade since the summit, what hasn't changed is the term of doing business here.

Mr. Ozamel notes that Russians have not conquered their hard-currency problem; therefore, are limited by failure to export abroad. It can only expand with established deals or more Soviet ports to the West.

Mr. Ozamel also sees a possibility that some Soviet firms with West European and Japanese interests will be diverted to U.S. firms in the future. Since the U.S. authorized credits to the Export-Import Bank for its Sino-Soviet last month, said a \$100-million deal that virtually stood up by a European firm was reopened negotiations with Americans.

In general, Mr. Ozamel thinks that there is too much enthusiasm in American business community because they see all kinds of pots of gold," he commented. "That natural gas deal is best example."

A veteran of dozens of secret negotiations with Sino-purchasing agents, Mr. Ozamel is sure that the Russians are going to be spreading their influence very thick." Trade

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BOOKS

TRANSPARENT THINGS

By Vladimir Nabokov. McGraw-Hill. 104 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

JUST before the climax of "Transparent Things," Vladimir Nabokov's 16th and latest novel and his seventh to be composed in English, one comes across what I construed to be a Nabokovian elbow in the ribs, another helpful reminder from the master to his readers. At the point when it appears, the novel's hero—Hugh Person, an American book editor—is lying in bed, about to fall into a deep sleep in which he will somnambulistically strangle to death his already deeply sleeping wife. As he drifts off, Hugh worries "that his wife was again feigning a feminine ailment to keep him away; that she probably cheated in many other ways... that no manner of... temporary dissatisfaction mattered in the face of his ever growing, ever more tender, love for his wife; that he would have to consult an ophthalmologist sometime next month" (sic). He substituted an "n" for the wrong letter (in month)... continued to scan the motley proof into which the blackness of closed vision was now turning, and drifted into his murderous sleep.

Now

Hugh's typographical error

and correction here is partly

meant by Nabokov to be a joke

on Hugh's having spent the evening

proofreading the galley

of a novel. But, as I've said, I also

took it as a Nabokovian nudge.

For

by equating Hugh's night-

thoughts with words on a page,

the author is in a way reaffirming

what we have been told so often

before: that in the world of Nabokov's fiction, the print on the page is at least as real as it is not more so than the imagined world the print conjures up.

And so, having been thus re-

minded,

I tried for a while to

view "Transparent Things" as a

self-contained world in itself.

First,

I tried to cross-reference

the words conscientiously and play

the anagrammatical game like a

sport.

I conceded that Hugh Person

is only just so many words

on the page—the creation of an

other character in the novel

named R,

a German writer who

has adopted English as his written

language, who now lives in Switzer-

land, and whose latest novel

Hugh has been proofreading on

the evening of the strangling

—and that therefore "Transparent Things" is cut off from reality

wasted so much space reall

such a reading. And because a

reading actually weighs

down,

it underlines its other meani

in other words, makes the st

precise as reductive as cri

of Freudianism to claiming

view of life to be. Finally,

matters because instead of be

the aesthetically balanced medi

on death it might have b

—and that, one suspects, Nabokov would have liked it to be. "Transparent Things" is basically a t

of misogyny dressed up in tra

parent finery.

Well, so what? So what if most transparent things in a novel called "Transparent Things" are the psychological conflict seems intent on resolving? Does it matter? Because Nabokov is two mirrors facing each other and reflecting each other's images infinitely. Why, I insightfully, the most substantial thing in the entire book is a writing implement—the pencil that Hugh Person finds in a hotel room in Switzerland and that Nabokov, or R, writes about as if it were a character in a 19th-century novel.

Next, I noted the coincidences that abound in the story, and I untangled the complex verbal prefigurations of not only Hugh's strangling of his wife, but also the hotel fire that Hugh dies in at the end. I persuaded myself that these coincidences and prefigurations serve to collapse the pattern.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a br

reviewer for The New York Ti

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An optimistic North-South partnership climbed to slam on the diagrammed deal, then found itself in the unusual position of hoping for a bad break in one of the side suits.

South opened normally with one diamond and West overcalled one heart. North had plenty in reserve for his jump to two no-trump, and South could simply have raised to game.

However, it seemed to him that a suit contract would be superior, especially if North held only a single stopper in hearts. He bid three spades to show an unbalanced hand, and North reviewed the situation.

It was not clear that South held more than a minimum—most experts would not regard this as a true strength-showing reverse. But it was clear that the North-South hands would mesh excellently. North's high-card points in his partner's suits would fill gaps, and he held two aces in the other suits. The only wasted card was the heart jack.

North therefore planned to play six diamonds, and bid Blackwood en route to make sure that his cash to cash the fourth spade and discard a club from dummy.

There followed the club ace, the club king, and a club ruff with the diamond queen. South had three winning trumps in his hand at the finish, making the

NORTH
♦ KJ6
♥ AJ54
♦ QJ4
♣ A93

WEST
♦ A5
♥ KQ10862
♦ 7
♣ J876

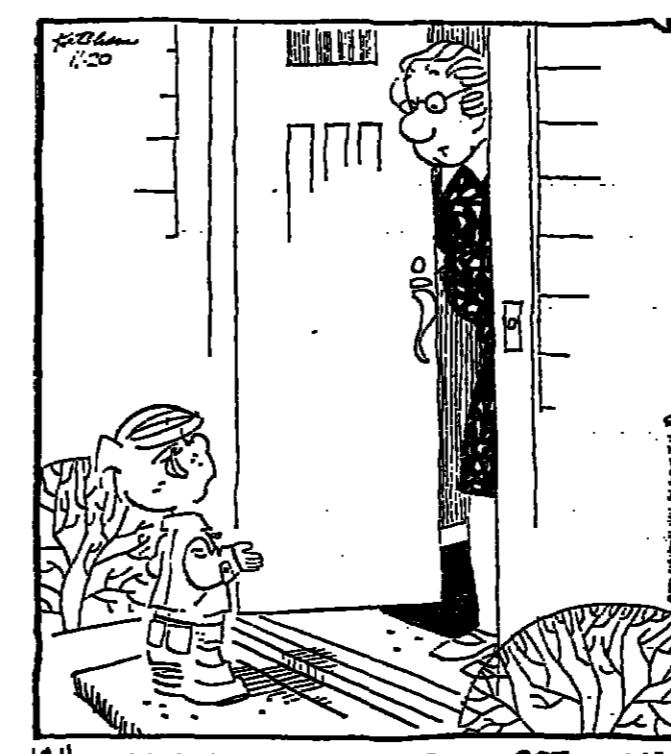
SOUTH
♦ Q1083
♥ 9
♦ AK1085
♣ K105

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
East West North
Pass 1♦ 1♥ 2NT
Pass 3♦ Pass 4NT
Pass 5♦ Pass 6♦
Pass Pass West led the heart king.

EAST (D)
♦ 9742
♥ 73
♦ 9632
♣ 4942

Solution to Friday's Puzzles
BLABER TRIACKS PILUM
ALICE ROLLING DOLLU
FILIPPILLI LILLI SINTI
ALLEGRA PILLIOT TIAIT
CHOKER SAGHORN SUDPA
LIAMIN CIRLEEN ZODIA
ALMA'S CIRLEEN ZODIA
SAMARASAFINE DIVINITE
PINPOLOSE SISILOE EPE
B.D.RIN FOB GIBELIA VIALY'S
B.D. RIN FOB GIBELIA VIALY'S
B.D. RIN FOB GIBELIA VIALY'S
B.D. RIN FOB GIBELIA VIALY'S
SIBILLE MAHASSIS TEP

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DESTE

YAILG

BASHUM

CYMAIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



MIGHT BE BARRED IN SOME PARKS

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: GLADE ELEGY MYRIAD ABRUPT
Answer: What you'll find in the room of your dreams—A BED

CROSSWORD

By Will Weller

ACROSS

- 1 Discusses Old British screen
- 5 Hiroshima Choruses
- 10 Ladder part 42 Years: Fr.
- 14 Land of caliphs 43 Poker move
- 15 Speed checker 44 Crook
- 16 Bowling alley 45 People for 20 Across
- 17 Brummell 49 Bullying cheers
- 18 Soda-horne 50 Mature
- 19 mineral 51 Writer Thomas
- 20 German 52 Area of France
- 21 Composer 53 Grenoble is its capital
- 22 Wild retreat 56 Religious drawing
- 23 Land of God 57 Back talk
- 24 Hamelin 58 Arab ruler
- 25 Peter Max 59 Convey
- 26 specialty 70 Widespread outbreak
- 27 Teaming with 71 Minnows
- 28 Reflects 72 Forte of
- 29 Mother of pearl 45 Across
- 30 Elm and ash 46 Kazan
- 32 Characteristic style 47 Graf
- 35 Carved paneling 48 Daytona event
- 36 Widespread outbreak 52 Cain's land
- 38 Minnows 53 Compass point

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17				18					19			
	20	21							22			
25	26	27							28			
31									32			
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